

THE YAZOO CITY WHIG.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
BY J. A. STEVENS.
On Jefferson street, next door to the office of
Q. D. Gibbs, and P. W. Quackenboss.
TERMS: The Whig will be furnished to subscribers
at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance, or Five
Dollars at the end of the year.
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents
per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents for each
week thereafter. For longer or less, or for other
terms, apply to the proprietor. The Whig will be
sent to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum
in advance, or Five Dollars at the end of the year.
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\$1.00 per annum in advance, or Five Dollars at the
end of the year.

Business Cards.

Gunsmith Business.
CHARLES GRIFFITHS would respect-
fully inform his former customers and
the public generally, that he is again at his
post, prepared to do all kinds of work in his
line in the very best manner, and having
returned to this place with the intention of
making a permanent residence, he solicits the pa-
trons of the public. He keeps constantly on
hand a large assortment of the very best
guns, which he will sell for cash.
Yazoo city, Jan. 15, 1847. 28-1f.

REMOVAL.

OWEN & THARP
HAVE removed above the Bayou, oppo-
site Messrs. Link & Harrison's, where
they continue to keep a general stock of
Groceries, Produce, &c., also to purchase or
sell, and ship Cotton.
Yazoo city, July 24, 1846. 3-1f.

Carriage Trimming AND PAINTING.

THE undersigned, thankful for the pa-
trons he has received, informs the citi-
zens of Yazoo and the adjoining counties,
that he is now prepared to REPAIR CARRIAGES
with the best materials, on moderate terms.
Gumelastic, Oilcloth or Leather Tops—those
having Carriages to repair would find it to
their advantage to give him a call opposite
Mr. A. Russell's Livery Stable.
THOS. CUMMING.
Yazoo city, May 29, 1846. 47-3m.

Professional.

Dr. E. L. Willard's
OFFICE is the same as he opened when
he first came to this place. (No. 2, Nye's
Row) next door to Wm. E. Pugh, Esq.
Dr. W. would respectfully say to his
friends and former patrons, that he can at all
times be found in his Office or attending to
his profession.
Yazoo city, Aug. 21, 1846. 7-1f.

Dr. W. P. SAYLE,
HAVING established himself
permanently in Yazoo City, for the
purpose of practicing Medicine, Surgery and
Obstetrics—would represent to the public
that he has had 16 years experience in the
profession, during which time he has repeat-
edly performed most of the vital operations
in Surgery and Obstetrics, viz: for calculus
or stone in the bladder, fractured skull, am-
putations, strabismus and the various forms
of distal and dropsical instrumental ob-
stetrics, &c. His Office is opposite the Post
Office, where he will be found ready to give
prompt attention to all cases confided to his
care.
Jan. 23, 1846. 20-1f.

WM. E. PUGH,
Attorney at Law,
And Solicitor in Chancery.
HAS removed his Office from Main to
Jefferson Street Yazoo city, where,
at all times he may be found unless profes-
sionally absent.
He attends regularly the Circuit courts of
Attala, Louisa, Madison, Yazoo and Holmes,
and the Chancery court and High court of
Errors and Appeals at Jackson.
Yazoo city, May 15, 1846. 45-1f.

LAW NOTICE.
ROBERT H. BUCKNER has resumed the
practice of his profession, and will
confine himself to the business of the Chan-
cery Court, Supreme Court and the United
States Court, held at the city of Jackson.
Address, Jackson, Miss.
January 23, 1846. 29-1y.

ROBERT H. BUCKNER.
R. L. DIXON,
BUCKNER & DIXON, Attorneys at Law
and Solicitors in Chancery.
Jackson, December 17, 1845. 29-1y.

CHARLES E. MOUNT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
No. 13, Camp Street, New Orleans.
January 9, 1846. 27-1y.

F. W. QUACKENBOSS,
Attorney and Counselor
AT LAW.
Yazoo City, Miss.
CONTINUES to practice regularly in
the Superior Court of Chancery, High
Court of Errors and Appeals, Circuit Court
of the United States at Jackson, Superior
Court of Chancery, and in the Circuit courts
of Yazoo, Holmes and Carroll counties—
Office in the Insurance building on Jeffer-
son Street.

Call and Buy.
AT the Yazoo City Livery Stable, a strong
ox Wagon with suitable beds to haul
corn or cotton; we will trade for stock of
any kind or \$65 cash, it is a good wagon
and in good order.
BLACKMAN, SCOTT, & Co.

WANTED.—A situation in a Commercial
House is wanted by a man of business
qualifications, who is well acquainted with
the people generally. For particulars apply at this
Office.
Jan. 30, 1846. 30-1f.

Yazoo City Property for Sale.
I have 28 Lots in Yazoo City for sale;
most of which are large and well situ-
ated for family residences. Terms accommo-
dating and sales warranted.
WM. E. PUGH.
September 18, 1846. 11-1f.

Yazoo R. A. Chapter, No. 8.
THE Regular Meetings of the Yazoo Royal
Arch Chapter, No. 8, are held in the
Chapter Room, Yazoo city, on the 3d Mon-
day of each month at 8 o'clock, P. M.
THOS. J. WILSON, Secy.
October 9, 1846. 14-1f.

Look at This.
We keep a Registry free of charge, for those
wishing to buy, sell, lease or otherwise
dispose of real property. And offer our services
for its purchase or disposal of the same.
We also keep a Registry of real property.
BLACKMAN, SCOTT & Co.
Yazoo city, January 15, 1847. 28-1f.

The Yazoo City Whig.

J. A. STEVENS, Proprietor. YAZOO CITY, (MS.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1847. Vol. 11, No. 34—WHOLE No. 543.

Government of Mississippi.

STATE OFFICERS.
ALBERT G. KNOWLTON, Governor.
Wilson Hemmingway, Secretary of State.
J. E. Mathews, Auditor of Public Accounts.
William Clark, State Treasurer.
John D. Freeman, Attorney General.
J. M. Lewis, Librarian & Keeper of Capitol.
UNITED STATES OFFICERS, at JACKSON.
David C. Glenn, Receiver of Public Monies.
B. R. Cowler, Register of the Land Office.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGES COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS:
Wm. L. Sharkey, Chief Justice.
A. M. Clayton, Associate Justice.
J. S. B. Thacker, Associate Justice.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHANCERY.

Stephen Docke, Chancellor.
Robt. Hughes, clerk, residence at Jackson.
H. Dickinson, vice-chancellor.
J. C. Alderson, Esq., residence, Holly Springs
(Session, 1st Monday in June and December).
(Sessions, likewise, at Columbus & Pontotoc).

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Samuel J. Gibson, Judge, residence, Monroe.
R. M. Gaines, U. S. dist. att'y Southern Dist.
Thos. Fletcher, marshal, residence, Jackson.
Wm. Burns, clerk, residence, Jackson.
O. F. Bledsoe, U. S. dist. att'y, Northern Dist.
And W. A. Kincannon, marshal, res. Columb.
G. M. Ragsdale, clerk, residence, Monroe co.

CIRCUIT COURT UNITED STATES.

Deter V. Daniels, Judge, residence, Virginia.
W. H. Brown, clerk, residence, Jackson.
(Session, 1st Monday in May and November).

Government of the United States.

EXECUTIVE.
JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, President.
George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, vice president.
James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, secretary of state.
W. L. Marcy, of New York, secretary of the war.
R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, secretary of treasury.
Geo. Bancroft, of Massachusetts, secretary of navy.
Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, postmaster general.
John V. Mason, of Virginia, attorney general.

JUDICIARY.
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, chief justice.
Levi Woodbury, of N. Hampshire, associate justice.
Smith Thompson, of New York.
John McLean, of Ohio.
Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania.
James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
John McKinley, of Kentucky.
John Catron, of Tennessee.
Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia.

OTHER OFFICERS.
Winfield Scott, major general of the army.
James Shields, com'r of general land office.
Edmund Burke, commissioner of patents.
Seth Barton, solicitor of the treasury.

Judicial Districts of Mississippi.

Arranged according to Act of 1844, and went into
operation after the late election.

Districts, What Mondays. Monroe.

First District. What Mondays. June and December.
Adams, 1st " May and November.
Jefferson, 3d " April and October.
Franklin, 3d " March and September.
Amite, 1st " March and September.
Claiborne, 1st " April and October.

Second District. What Mondays. June and December.
Copiah, 3d " May and November.
Pike, 4th " March and September.
Lawrence, 1st " April and October.
Marion, 3d " March and September.
Hancock, 2d " March and September.
Simpson, 2d " May and November.
Covington, 2d " April and October.
Harrison, 1st " March and September.
South, 3d " April and October.
Rankin, 1st " May and November.
Scott, 4th " April and October.

Third District. What Mondays. June and December.
Tunica, 1st " March and September.
Concho, 2d " March and September.
Bolivar, 3d " March and September.
Washington, 4th " March and September.
Warren, 2d " April and October.
Hinds, 3d " May and November.
Sunderland, 4th " June and December.
Issaquena, 1st " April and October.

Fourth District. What Mondays. June and December.
Jaeger, 1st " March and September.
Newton, 4th " May and November.
Jones, 3d " April and October.
Greene, 4th " May and November.
Perry, 2d " April and October.
Wayne, 3d " April and October.
Clarke, 2d " March and September.
Lauderdale, 1st " March and September.
Neshoba, 3d " March and September.
Kemper, 2d " March and September.
Noxubee, 2d " June and December.

Fifth District. What Mondays. June and December.
Yazoo, 1st " April and October.
Madison, 1st " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Holmes, 5th " March and September.
Attala, 1st " March and September.
Leake, 4th " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Monroe, 4th " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Lauderdale, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Oktibbeha, 1st " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Clatsop, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Yalobusha, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Tallahatchie, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Carroll, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Chickasaw, 4th " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.

Sixth District. What Mondays. June and December.
Desoto, 6th " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Marshall, 1st " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Tippah, 4th " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Tishomingo, 1st " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Itawamba, 3d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Pontotoc, 3d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Leflore, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Panola, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.

Seventh District. What Mondays. June and December.
Yazoo, 1st " April and October.
Madison, 1st " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Holmes, 5th " March and September.
Attala, 1st " March and September.
Leake, 4th " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Monroe, 4th " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Lauderdale, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Oktibbeha, 1st " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Clatsop, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Yalobusha, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Tallahatchie, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Carroll, 2d " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.
Chickasaw, 4th " at 4th in Apr. & Oct.

Bank Note Table, Corrected Weekly,
NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.
Adapted for Yazoo City Market.

STANDARD EXCHANGE.
Gas Light and Banking Company, per
Bank of Louisiana, Bank of Louisiana, per
Bank of New Orleans, per
Union Bank, per
Canal Bank, per
Carrollton Bank, per

REFUTATED BANKS.
Exchange Bank, 30 c per 100.
Improvement, 30 c do.
Bank of Orleans, 25 c do.
Bank of Orleans, 25 c do.
Blue Backs, 25 c do.

LEGAL VALUE OF COINS.
Eagle before 1834, \$10.00
Eagle since 1834, 10.00
Sovereign, 4.86
National, 3.85
Double Eagle, 16.25
Spanish, 16.25
after 1834, 16.25
Patron, 16.25
1st piece, 2.5
X Thalers, 7.57

Later from Tampico.

Loss of the Ship Ondiaka—Col. DeRussy
and Four Companies of Louisiana Volun-
teers Wrecked—the Mexicans in posses-
sion of the Week—Conflicting Rumors
Reported Battle at Chihuahua, &c.

There were two arrivals yesterday
from Tampico—the brig Perfect, Capt. Gardiner,
and the schooner Charon, Capt. Golding.
The Perfect sailed on the 6th and the Charon
on the 6th inst. The news by these ar-
rivals, though somewhat indefinite in its de-
tails, possesses great interest. We regret
that we have received none of our correspon-
dence by either of these vessels, for though
neither Mr. Lumsden nor Mr. Halle had
reached Tampico on the 6th, yet letters
were due us from our correspondent B. A.
We presume our letters were placed on
board the brig Wm. Thompson, which sailed
on the 6th with a large mail.

Quite the most important intelligence re-
ceived is the loss of the Ship Ondiaka. This
fine ship got away from the Balize about the
20th ult. with four companies of the Louisi-
ana regiment of volunteers, viz: Company
E. Capt. Prog. company F. Capt. Hunt; com-
pany G. Capt. Pope; and company K. Capt.
Lewis. They were under the immediate
command of Col. DeRussy, and exceeded
three hundred in number. The Ondiaka
touched at the Brazos and sailed thence on
the 25th ult. She was on the bar at Tam-
pico on the 26th, and the next we hear of
her is her total loss. The scene of disaster,
we learn from Capt. Golding, was about 30
miles south of Tampico. Some passengers,
with whom we conversed, make the scene
more distant, and one of them places it to
the north of Tampico. This we incline to
think an error, and presume the accident oc-
curred to the south, and not very far from
the isle Lobos. It must have happened on
or about the 1st inst. All the troops on
board and the crew got safely ashore. The
first rumor we had was the troops were all
taken prisoners as soon as they landed, glad
to escape from the water with their lives.
Subsequently a passenger, to whom we are
indebted for much intelligence, assured us
that they got safely ashore with their arms
and a week's provisions, and at once erect-
ed a slight temporary defence. Capt. Gold-
ing confirms the report of the safety of all
on board the ship, both from the waves and
the Mexicans; and he adds that the first and
second and the crew of the ship and all the
volunteers had arrived at Tampico before
the Charon left. He speaks of the condition
of the volunteers as being deplorable, want-
ing shoes, hats and other necessary clo-
thing, and he adds that the crew of the On-
diaka had been confined at Tampico to be
used as witnesses in the legal questions grow-
ing out of the loss of the ship, or on suspi-
cion of having abandoned their ship—Capt.
Flealey, who commanded the Ondiaka on
this voyage, had not reached Tampico, nor
do we hear that he had left his vessel at all.

If there be any ambiguity and uncertainty
in the above, the reader will attribute it to
the variety of rumors upon which we are
compelled, in the absence of usual correspon-
dence, to rely. We feel a strong confi-
dence, upon reviewing all the reports which
have reached us, that none of our volunteers
unless mere stragglers, have fallen into the
hands of the Mexicans. We come now to
another reported disaster touching a com-
pany of U. S. regulars.

The steamer Undine was dispatched from
Tampico, upon hearing of the loss of the
Ondiaka, with company H of the 83rd artillery
on board, to render her any assistance that
might be required. The boat had not re-
turned when the Charon sailed, but a pilot
boat is said to have arrived at Tampico with
a rumor that this company of artillery had
in some way been surprised and cut off by a
body of 800 Mexican cavalry. We place
very little confidence in this story, but are
compelled to give it, because it reaches us
by two or three distinct channels. We had
another rumor, too, which we came near o-
mitting, that the Mexicans had attacked the
volunteers after they had landed, and suc-
ceeded in seizing their week's supply of pro-
visions, and that this led to the dispersal and
forced march of the volunteers to Tampico.

A more probable version of the story is
this, that after the volunteers and crew had
left the vicinity of the wreck, some Mexican
irregular troops took possession of it, and up-
on the arrival of Undine, the artillery com-
pany found themselves anticipated.

The ship Catharine and another ship, the
name of which was not made out, were off
Tampico on the 6th inst., with troops on
board. The schooner St. Paul was up to
sail for this port on the 7th inst.

The U. S. sloop of war Albany, Capt.
Beebe, sailed for Tampico on 3d inst, on a
cruise. All well.

We are glad to hear by these arrivals that
the health of the troops are generally excel-
lent; that there was very little sickness at
Tampico, and none of dangerous character.
This we are assured of by passengers who
came on the Perfect.

The Delta issued an extra last evening,
in which it is said that a report had been
received at Tampico, by a commercial house
of a fierce encounter between the Mexicans
and a portion of Gen. Kearney's command,
supposed to be the Missourians under Col.
Price. Many are represented to have been
killed on both sides; but the Americans
were victorious and took possession of the
city of Chihuahua.

The Whigs may hear their condemnation
from all parts of the Union.—Washington
Union.

In another true, in another not. The
Whigs may hear their condemnation from
all parts of Mr. Richies Union, but Mr.
Polk and his Locofocos may hear their con-
demnation from all parts of Uncle Sam's Un-
ion.—New York.

Speech of Mr. Toombs of Ga.

One of the most able expositions in re-
lation to the war &c., is to be found in the
speech of this gentleman in the House of
Representatives on the 8th of January.—
We select such portions as will most inter-
est our readers.

Mr. Toombs said he had already given his
opinion upon the policy which led to this
war. He sought the earliest opportunity
which was allowed him after the passage of
the bill recognizing the war. He condemn-
ed that policy. He then expressed the
opinion that the war was unnecessary, and
might have been honorably avoided. That
the constitutional powers of this House over
the question of peace and war, had been
supplied by the President; that he had made
this without the authority of law.

Mr. T. said those opinions which he then
expressed were unchanged, but that he
should not again have reverted to the cases
of the war but for the malignant, systema-
tic attack which the President had thought
proper to make in his annual message to
both Houses of Congress. The continu-
ance of the controversy was one of his own
seeking. The President has presented to
the country and the world a long and art-
fully drawn list of grievances against Mex-
ico, and a voluminous argument in favor of
the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas.

I shall not examine that list of grievan-
ces; admit them to be as strong as he rep-
resents, and they are numerous and unjusti-
fiable. I have only to answer, that by the
Constitution it is the duty of Congress to
determine whether those grievances were
just and sufficient cause of war. We charge
the President with usurping the war-making
power; he and his friends answer us by a
long list of Mexican misdeeds and crimes.
We charge him with marching the
army of the Republic upon the Rio Grande
without authority of law; with seizing a
country without the authority of Congress,
which had been for centuries, and was
then in possession of the Mexicans. We
are answered by arguments in favor of the
Texan title to that river, which, whether
good or bad, it was not his province to
determine; the Republic had not by law fixed
its boundary on that frontier; the resolution
annexing Texas did not define the bounda-
ry, but expressly declared it should be set-
tled hereafter; the President undertook to
settle it by the sword, and thereby, in my
opinion violated the laws of the country, and
usurped powers not conferred upon him, but
which the people had entrusted to Congress.

The mode by which he has attempted to
stifle all debate upon and inquiry into his
own conduct in relation to these matters is as
extraordinary as reprehensible—as un-
tenable as the policy which produced the war.
He has attempted to overcome the freedom
of debate in this House, by insinuating a
charge of disloyalty, of treason against those
Representatives of the people who dared
fearlessly to exercise the freedom of debate,
to stand upon their rights as freemen, and
as representatives of freemen in this hall,
arrogate and condemn his conduct; and his
pensioned presses have undertaken to sil-
ence the whig press of the Republic by
similar denunciations. That press has nobly
and ably bid it defiance, and yet stands
upon the watch-towers of liberty, giving
continually warnings to the people of the
dangers with which the republic is threat-
ened. It dates to defend truth, justice and
the constitution, and to denounce treachery,
imbecility, corruption and meanness, where-
ver it may be found in the government.—
It is performing its mission, the high desti-
ny of a free press in a free country, and is
entitled not only to the support but the gra-
titude of the country. And small has been
the "aid and comfort" which this atrocious
policy has brought him in this hall. He
must procure his partisans here to give a se-
dition law, and power to enforce it before
he can silence the voice of freemen here.

The whigs are ready to do battle both
against domestic usurpers and foreign ag-
gressors. While we are fighting the noble
ship of State against our foreign enemies,
we shall take care that no treacherous plot
shall run her upon shoals or quicksands or
bore holes in her bottom.

Mr. T. said, that if the President and his
party had intended to make this a party
war, no measures could have been adopted bet-
ter calculated to produce that result than
those which he has adopted. He seems to
have acted under the impression that he had
an easy war in Mexico, but a difficult one
at home; and therefore his "imbecile imbeci-
ties" have been displayed both at home
and abroad. His appointments to the mili-
tary service have been almost exclusively
from the ranks of his friends, and he has
manifested every disposition to provoke and
drive his opponents into the adoption of such
courses as would destroy their influence
with the country. A referendum to the re-
cent elections, as evidences of the success of
that policy. The same want of capacity and
imbecility which signalized his policy be-
fore the war, and which blundered him into
it, has marked every stage of its progress.
We have victories without advantage, and
it is not the fault of our gallant General in
the field. He has done all that could be
done with the means in his power. After
the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, the
Mexican army escaped, because we had no
means of following up our victories. The
enemy had full leisure to fortify himself in
his strongholds, and after the lapse of near
five months, our Generals were again able
to advance upon the enemy with an insuffi-
cient force, and defeat him, and again lose
the fruits of victory by an inability to per-
sue the enemy after the capture of Monte-
rey. That place capitulated on the 24th of
September. Our Government, always brave

in words, and energetic in giving empty or-
ders, terminated the armistice; but the ar-
my is unable, for want of mere transpor-
tation and munitions of war to advance upon
Durango, where the Mexican General, whom
the President furnished the enemy, has
made a stand, and from our information, is
ready to fight us. The President has all this
time had ample powers to furnish men and
munitions to our Generals. If he had sent
the fifty thousand men we authorized in
May last, the country would have reaped
some substantial advantages from the trea-
sure and blood which she has expended, but
as it is, we are as far from conquering a
peace as we were the day we started in this
unfortunate war. When the President de-
termined to cross the Rio Grande, he should
have done it with an adequate force to pro-
duce decisive results. With the Govern-
ment in the hands of our present rulers, we
are constantly liable to have the nation dis-
graced in the midst of its victories.

The course of a majority in this House
has been generally confined to the support
of the Executive in relation to this war.—
In the beginning they forced upon a large
and reluctant portion of their own party the
President's declaration that the war was
brought on by the act of Mexico. It is
well known to this House that, with a ma-
jority of near seventy which the dominant
faction had here, the amendment con-
taining that declaration passed in Com-
mittee of the Whole by but a very small ma-
jority. It could possibly have been intend-
ed for two objects; it may have been, and
probably was, intended for both; to sup-
port the President, shield him from public
censure, and to drive the whigs from sup-
porting a bill appropriating men and money
to protect the army; and, in case of its de-
feat, the country from the consequences of
this war, with the deliberate purpose to
make political capital for the President and
his party. The scheme failed. The whigs
denounced the statement, which they be-
lieved to be false, and voted the men and
money; and some of the President's friends
have been continually, even at this session,
manifesting their chagrin and disappoint-
ment at the defeat of this contemptible le-
gislation, by arguing that the thing
could not be done without just cause up-
on those who thus voted. Censure from
the authors of such proceeding is no mean
evidence of merit. A portion of the House,
who seem to be the most clamorous in fa-
vor of this war, and against the President's
opponents, seem to me to have extremely
singular opinions upon what is a patriotic
support of the war. They seem to think—
re-echoing the President's denunciations of
his political opponents, lending themselves
as distributing common sewers, to pass those
denunciations and aspersions through this
House to the country—that voting men, es-
pecially officers, and authorizing loans, is
effectually and patriotically supporting the
war. But call upon them for a tax, ask
them to support the war effectually—impose
just and necessary burdens upon their con-
stituents to carry it on—put their populari-
ty to the slightest risk, and they finish.—
Let your requisitions take any form but that
of taxation, if you expect to get support
from them. The Secretary of the Treasury
comes to be published a most extraordinary
letter to the chairman of the committee of
ways and means.—A letter, the publication
of which would be highly injurious under
any circumstances, and especially inju-
dicious and perhaps unjust to the public cre-
ditors, if its statements are correct. He tells
us that he cannot negotiate a loan upon such
terms as Congress would probably sanction
without a duty on tea and coffee. Forth-
with, perhaps the next day, a friend of the
administration introduces a resolution de-
claring it "expedient to tax tea and cof-
fee," and then clamorous war men pass it
through the House with a large majority.—
Call you this backing your friends, or the
war either?

This war is, in many respects, a nose-
drip; but one of its most extraordinary pec-
uliarities is, that it is the first war, in an-
cient or modern times, among civilized na-
tions, in which the generation carrying on
the war bore no part in the expenses of
maintaining it. Our revenue is upon the
peace establishment, and perhaps insuffi-
cient for that. We have levied no war tax-
es, and the majority upon this floor, who
hold the purse-strings of the nation, give
no indication of our intention to levy any.
It is as though those who made the war in-
tend to enjoy that hitherto expensive luxu-
ry at the expense of posterity. But let
them beware. They once before found the
bottom of the national credit even in time
of peace with the civilized world. An In-
dian war in Florida proved too much for
locofoco financing. Unless a different pol-
icy is pursued, we shall again be called up-
on to lament the financial degradation of
our country. Mr. T. said he should have
no hand in it himself; that he should con-
tinue to vote taxes upon tea and coffee, and
raise supplies in all proper and legitimate
modes. Such had heretofore been the pol-
icy of his political friends, and he trusted
that they would continue it. Let them de-
nounce, boldly and fearlessly, every infrac-
tion of the constitution and the laws; ex-
pose all manner of official delinquency and
corruption; suffer no detriment to some of
any of the securities of popular liberty
and republican government and the man-
agement of arms; keep the nation always in
the right, if possible; but protect her in any
and every event from the foreign enemy.

A Year Gone Reason.—Prince Albert
was blaming a little boy at Elton for not
having learned more at his age. "It's not my
fault, Sir," replied the young dunc, "for we
have a holiday every time a new prince is
born."

The New Orleans Picayune, in re-
lation to the party proceedings in Congress
on the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor,
makes the following just remarks:

"An examination of the reported proceed-
ings will not impress the mind with a high
sense of the dignity or justice of Congress.
It would scarcely be inferred that the mem-
bers of the House desired to compliment
Gen. Taylor at all. The resolution, in its
metamorphosed shape, was regarded as a
censure by the mover of it, and what was
designed as an expression of thanks for acts
of undoubted heroism and generalship, was
disfigured by a disavowal of the sequel, of
which the members of Congress are about
as capable of forming an opinion as a party
of old women. What is particularly objec-
tionable in the conduct of members on the
occasion, was the absence of anything like
candor or fair dealing in their deliberations.
The confusion was as great as though a bomb
from Amphibia's mortar had started mem-
bers by a sudden explosion.—These words
nothing in the apparent object of the resolu-
tion which defied the power of the chair to
preserve the quorum of debate. Matters in-
tendant to the evident intent of the propo-
sition before them caused this confusion,
and the fair reputation of a brave officer and
the just fame of his army were made the
sport of hidden purposes. Such doings will
fall short of injuring any of those who en-
gage in them. Congress can neither make
nor unmake the reputation of a General. They
cannot legislate a patriotic citizen into, nor
out of, the affections of the people. The
country will compare the conduct of the ar-
my before Monterey and that of members of
the House of Representatives on the 30th of
January. It will not take much time to form
an opinion as to what was most advantage-
ous to the nation and more deserving of its
applause and admiration of the age."

TEXAS.—By the arrival here yesterday
of the steamer Palmetto, Capt. Smith, which
left Galveston on the 7th inst., we have
our files of Texas papers up to the day of
her departure thereon. There is very little
news in them. The following is all we can
find.

Emigrants.—The number of German em-
igrants, according to statements of officers
of the custom house, who arrived in Gal-
veston during the quarter ending De-
cember 31, 1846, was 4020.

The prize case against the schooner Texas,
from Yucatan, and the seizure of the
schooner Star, with apparel, furniture and
cargo, supposed to be worth \$40,000 or 50,
000, are before the United States District
Court, now sitting as a court of Admiralty
in Galveston. Samuel Yeager, Esq., is ap-
pointed to act as District Attorney pro tem,
in the absence of G. W. Brown, Esq.

The schr. James McKnight, which had
just arrived at Galveston, passed five large
ships bound down, all filled with troops, 30
miles N. E. of the Brazos Santiago.</